THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850. THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Search Out

New Business

BATKINS CASE IS NOW UPON TRIAL

Much Evidence Submitted and Investigation Postponed.

COMMITTEE TAKES DEEP INTEREST

Long List of Witnesses to Testify to Good Character and Efficiency of Young Physician to the Poor-Set for September 13th.

Before the Committee on Health las into the charges preferred by Mr. H. L. Matthews against Dr. Linwood D. Bat kins. Jr., one of the physicians to the poor of the city, and the matter went over until September 13th, when it will probably be disposed of.

Mr. Matthews was represented by Hon. Charles V. Meredith and Dr. Batkins by Mr. James W. Gordon.

Nearly all of Mr. Matthew's witnesses were examined last night. The charges preferred are those of "criminal carelessness, negligence and drunkenness."

"criminal carelessness, negligence and drinkenness."

Mr. Matthews alleges that Dr. Batkins attended his little boy, who struck his knee while bathing, and treated him for inflammatory rheumatism; that finally the limb became greatly inflamed, and as a result of the alleged wrong treatment the limb had to be amputated and that chances for recovery are about even with those of death.

Before the committee got down to business there was a great deal of wringling between the lawyers as to proceedure, but finally it was determined to go on upon the charges as originally filed without specifications.

Mr. Meredith stated he was ready, but Mr. Gordon called for specifications under the charges, and said he would ask a reasonable delay in which to prepare.

After the two lawyers had cross-fired for some time, the case was gone into and many witnesses were introduced.

Mr. Hobson Presides.

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It was \$:30 o'clock when Chairman Hobson called the meeting to order.

A quorum of members responded to their names, and both Mr. Matthews and Dr. Batkins were present with their counsel. A number of physicians and citizens, many of them being witnesses for-one side or the other, occupied seatist outside the railing.

Before taking up the Batkins case the committee disposed of much routine business. A bill of \$1.800 in favor of the contractor for the new smallpox hospital, was approved. It was stated that the building is about two-thirds completed.

Mr. Satterfield moved to go into the charges as stated in the paper submitted by Mr. Matthews, with the view to establishing Dr. Batkins's competency.

Mr. Gates, thought the committee had nothing to do with the charge of malpractice, so long as Mr. Matthews's child was not a charity patient.

Mr. Meredith said this was brought in to show that Dr. Batkins was incompetent to be a physician to the poor

Mr. Mtthews Testifies.

Satterfield motion was adopted, ir. Matthews was the first witness, said Dr. Baikins had been attending mily for about seven years. The on when he was called to see his as two days prior to the municipal

the leg "bursted." Dr. Batkins was ed for on July 12th, and the reply that Dr. Batkins could not be and found the child's condition He looked as though he was ment. He looked as though he was stupified at the results of the case. Witness hind asked the Doctor several times if he was sure the child had inflammatory rheumatism. The reply was: "Yes; you must have patience". When Dr. Nichols came later, on call, Dr. Bathins gathered up the corruption on the bed and took it into the bath-room, and did not show it to Dr. Nichols.

"Ulwavible Misrake."

"Horrible Mistake."

Witness asked Dr. Nichols what he thought of the case. He said he agreed thoroughly with the treatment. "Do you mean that?" I asked, "and Dr. Nichols shook his head."

Witness said he then told Dr. Nichols

Witness said he then told Dr. Nichols he would kill Batkinsif his child died. He later decided he would not hurt him, "Be casy on him," said Dr. Nichols, "he has made an awful mistake. I could tell you more, but I don't want to injure myself. with the Medical Association."

with the Medical Association."

Witness said he had never seen Dr. Batkins take but one drink of whiskey and that was in the house of witness. He told of another instance when he said he had called for Dr. Batkins on a former occasion, when he could not be aroused. He had never seen Batkins under the influence of whiskey, but said Batkins told him the reason he could not be aroused was because he was stupified from the results of drinking.

Witness told of the operation upon his child at the Memorial Hospital, and said the boy, now after suffering the agonies

the boy, now after suffering the agonles of death, had about an even chance of

Mr. Gordon now cross-examined witness. He repeated again that he had never seen Dr. Butkins drunk, had never seen him take but one drink, and the only personal evidence he had was Dr. Butkin's had told him he had been drunk. He gave the name of Ben Nelse as one man who had asked him why he had Dr. Butkins as his physician, and if he fid not know he had the reputation of being a dfinking man.

He said others had expressed surprise and referred to Butkins as a drunkard and gambler, but the witness had a hard lime in recalling any more names.

Mr. Gordon pressed witness hard on this line, and he said Mr. John Grump was another. The latter had said Dr. Gordon now cross-examined wit

(Continued on Third Page.)

FEVER STRICKEN.

Passenger from Panama Seriously III On Swinburne Island.

STAMPING PLAGUE **OUT OF NEW ORLEANS**

City Now Fears Reinfection From Surrounding Points Where Fever Exists - New Cases at Mississippi-City and at

New Orleans	Record.
New cases	
Total cases	1,958
Deaths yesterday.	4
Total deaths	281
New sub-foci	10

Natchez.

(By Associated Press.) YORK, September 1.-Henry Wardell, an American, employed by the Penama Railroad as bollermaker, is seriously ill to-night with yellow fever in

Wardell arrived in New York vesterday as a first-class cabin passenger on the Panama Railroad steamer Havana, from Colon. He was one of six passengers taken off the ship, because they had elevated temperatures when the quarantine doctors went aboard for the customary inspection. Wardell, however, had been ill on the voyage. Two days before arrival he had applied to the ship's doctor for treatment. His temperature at that time was above normal, but he had felt before at the temperature at the statement of the ship of th better, and at the time of the inspection

octer, and at the time of the inspection at quarantine, said he was all right. Dr. Doty, however, sent him to Hoff-man Island, and in the afternoon, War-dell became so ill, that he was trans-ferred to the Swinourne Island Hospital. this condition became steadily worse, and it now is a well-marked case of yellow fever. He is in a serious condition to-night, and is being closely watched Wardell is forty-three years of age.

FEAR REINFECTION FROM OTHER PLACES

Fever Disappearing From New Orleans, But Authorities Are Apprehensive.

(By Associated Press.) NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—Among the new cases to-day is Fallicr Hoes, of St. Ann's Church, whose parish has had considerable infection and who has labconsiderable infection and who has labored among the people from the beginning. Assistant Surgeon W. C. Rucker, of the Marine Hospital service, is down with a slight fever, but his case has not yet been diagnosed as yellow interesting the country infection is still a source of anxiety, because new that the city is being cleared of infection there is danger of reinfection from the country, despite all the precautions which have been taken.

taken.

Strong measures are being adopted wherever there is evidence of the slightest laxity in the situation in any country community. One wealthy sugar planter who refused to allow or contribute to the erection of an emergency hospital on his place, where quite a number of Italians are infected, will have his place declared a public nuisance and the State Board will take control and force him to pay the bill.

to pay the bill.

The two cases discovered at La Rose in LaFourche Parish, 25 miles from Loylle, have been traced directly to Leville, one of the patients being Dr. Tertrau, who attended several cases in Loto pay the bill,

Other outside reports received to-day (Continued on Second Page.)

MOVED AT LAST! Total..... \$2,501,246 Jefferson Ward. Total..... \$1,700,514 Madison Ward. The Assessors' Report Shows An Enormous Increase in Total.....\$14,538,988 Realty Values. Monroe Ward. OVER TWENTY PER CENTUM Henry Ward.

\$6,085,721 402,921

Total..... \$6,488,642

Total...... \$5,714,563

Grand total...... \$49,127,91

Assessment Five Years Ago,

Marshall Ward.

Jefferson Ward.

Total..... \$5,722,200

Madison Ward.

Monroe Ward.

Clay Ward.

Lee Ward.

Jackson Ward.

Total.....

Lee Ward.

Clay Ward.

Cent. Advance. The report made by the city assessor yesterday, shows an almost marvellous crease in value in real estate in Rich mond, and a comparison with the figures of five years ago emphasizes the facthat the city is going forward in might; strides. Messrs. Charles L. Todd, Gilbert J Hunt and George D. Pearman, the as-

Property Owned By Colored

Citizens Show 35.36 Per

sessors, assisted by Messrs. John Enders John A. Meanley and G. W. Catlett, - have spent months in carefully determining the property values of the various wards of total value of real estate within the limits of Richmond amounts to \$49,137,914. which is an increase of \$8,208,392 in fiv years or something more than twenty per cent.

The total value of the real property owned by the white citizens of Richmond is reported to be \$47,940,055, which is ar increase during the past five years of \$7,895,449, or a trifle over nineteen and one-half per cent.

Remarkable Increase.

The most remarkable and interesting figures of the yeport, however, are those that tell of the wonderful increase in property values amongst the colored cit-izens of the city.

In 1900 the total value of realty owner to \$881,916, while the report of vesterday shows realty values amounting to \$1.197 859, or an increase in five years of \$312, 943, or nearly thirty-five and one-half per cent. A greater increase by fifteen and one-third per cent. than that of the white population.

The assessment by wards are as fol-

Marshall Ward.

IMPERIAL EDICT FORBIOS BOYCOTT

Chinese Government Takes Steps Not Seen Since Attempt to to Check Movement Against Americans.

(Ry Associated Press.) OYSTER BAY, Sept: mber 1.—China has placed the boycott of American products under an invperial ban. The State Department has received a cablegram from

partment has received a cablegram from Minister Rockfill at Pekin giving a summary of the gidet. The text of the cablegram follows:

"Imperial edict published yesterday states that the long and deep friendship between the United States and China has never been tried as now. The United States government has promised to revise treaty, and people should peacefully await action of this government. Boycott wrong and harming friendly relations, it (edict) commands viceroys and governors to take effective action, making them strictly responsible. Undoubtedly will have a good effect. Shanghat reported yesterday situation improving."

Express Wrecked; Ten Killed.

Express Wickett; fen killed.

WITHAM, ENG., September 1.—As the express from London to Kromo, on the direct Eastern Rallway, was entering witham station at full speed to-day, several passenger cars left the tracks and crashed into the stution buildings, causing the death of ten persons, six of whom were women, and seriously injuring twenty people. The gasometers beneath the care caught fre and-consumed the wreckass.

SIX MEN MISSING AND

Cross River in a Storm.

one of the boats have been found.

The missing men are the two Burnette brothers, white: Wavely Coleman, and Tom Smith, colored, and two unknows negroes, whom Burnette hired.

ORANGE COUNTY IS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
GORDONSVILLE, VA., September 1.—A
local option election was held in Madison District, Orange county, to-day, 'esulted in a victory for the 'drys' majority of ten votes. The vote at this place was: For local option, 46; against, ii. The whole of Orange county is now

PROBABLY DROWNED

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BECKMAN'S FERRY, NA., September 1.—Six men are missing and were probably drowned while crossing the Parmukey River in a small boat during the terrible wind and rain storm that visited this section last Friday. They have not been heard from since that date, and only one of the boats have been found.

MOW A DRY SECTION

Bringing Varble Back,
WOODBURY, N. J., September I.-Carl
Varble, the confessed murderer of Joseph
Gentry during a game of cards at Gate
City, Va., was taken back to that State
to-day on requisition papers. Varble surrendered himself about a week ago.

Grand total...... \$40,929,522 Comparative Table. \$40,029,522 Total\$49,137,914

| Increase | \$8,208,392 | 1905. | Total white values | \$17,940,055 | Total colored values | 1,197,849

A Wet Victory.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHATHAM, VA., Sectember 1.—Complete returns from the lecal option election in Tunstall District, Pittsylvania county, Thursday gives the wets 17 majority, two years ago the same district went dry by nine.

WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 15 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 6 are as follows:

3 Trades, 1 Domestic, 2 Agents, 1 Salesman,

8 Miscellaneous. This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

IN TEAM MATCH

Trophy Goes for Third Time to Men From Empire. *

MADE NEW RECORD THIS YEAR

United States Infantry Team Got Second Prize, and Ohio Finished Third.

SEAGIRT, N. J., September 1.-New York captured the national trophy after a four days' struggle, which ended the evening. The second prize went to the team representing the infantry branch of the United States army, and Ohio finish-ed dird. The fourth prize was won by the United States Marine Corps, the firth by the United States navy, and the sixth and last prize by New Jersey.

the sixth and last prize by New Jersey, New York has now won the trophy turice, and every time since it was first placed in competition. The prizes were formally presented to the winners this evening in front of the range club house, after an eloquent speech by Governor Stokes, of New Jersey. The presentations were made by Brigadier-General W. P. Hall, U. S. A., executive officer of the national mateires.

New York's grand total of 4.528, out of a possible 6,000, exceeded the score made by the same team last year at Fort Filley, Kan., in/ the national match by 266 points. In addition to the national troph; New York received a cash prize of \$300. The infantry team of the United States army received the Hilton trophy and \$200; Ohlo, the bronze "solder of Marathon" trophy and \$150; the Marine Corps, \$100; the navy, \$55, and New Jersey, \$50. In addition each member of each winning team was presented with a medul.

The total scores of the teams follow:

medal.
The total scores of the teams follow:
New York, 4,528; United States Infantry,
4,400; Ohlo, 4,431; United States Marine
Corps, 4,500; United States mavy, 4,290;
New Jersey, 4,267; Massachusetts, 4,200;
Illinois, 4,256; Pennsylvania, 4,220; District
of Columbia, 4,233; Onited States Cavairy,
4,206; Rhode Island, 4,133; Minesota, 4,111;
Washington, 4,110; Iowa, 4,070; Maryland,
4,667; Maine, 4,662; Wisconsin, 4,010; Georgia,
4,001; Connecticut, 3,841; Oregon, 3,917; Flori-1 001 : Connecticut, 3.981 : Oregon, 3.917 : Flori 4,001; Connecticut, 3,381; Oregon, 3,37; Forran, 3,307; Michigan, 3,801; United States Military Academy, 3,881; Kansas, 3,502; Vermont, 3,444; Montana, 3,363; South Carolina, 3,30; California, 3,282; Texas, 3,233; Hawall, 3,199; West Virginia, 3,038; Delavare. 2,961: Missouri, 2,776; Nebraska, 2, 693; Indiana, 2,652; Tennessee, 2,216.

the time required for completing the work was too liberal. Nevertheless, this ex-

done since the United States acquired the property, This closely resembles the plan of the comite technique in many essential particulars, but differs from it in the height ticulars, but differs from it in the height of the Bohio dam, and the important results which flow therefrom. The advantages which its authors expected to derive from this change were:

"1. To take fuller advantage of the topography of the country, by which it was possible to make the gigantic spillway automatic, instead of mechanical, and adequate for the discharge of the greatest floods, with only one channel to the sea, instead of two.

"2. To increase the distance of lake mixigation from seven to nearly thirteen miles.

GRAPPLING WITH

Holding Important

Conference.

Are Considering Relative Merits

of the Sea-Level and Lock

Schemes, Upon Which They

Will Give Final Decision.

Reports Presented

Yesterday.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1 .-A notable board of distinguished engi-

neers assembled in Washington to-day

upon the request of President Roosevelt,

to determine the relative possibility of a

the American Continent at the Isthmus

The first of the meetings at which they

morning in a small room at the of-

Chairman Shonts, of the commis-

will grapple with the great problem began

fice building of the Isthmian Canal Com-

mission. The proceedings were opened

by the reading of the letter of the Pres-

dent calling them together, and a letter

sion, which gives in detail the purpose

Among the observations may be in-

in excavating the Culebra cut, from which some of our engineers have drawn unwar-

ranted conclusions as to the probable cost

of the work. There is nothing in this

experience to justify the belief that the

unit prices used in previous estimates

were too high, or that the estimate of

perience has been used as an argument

in favor of a sea level-canal, which plan

and been condemned by two commissions

It becomes necessary to consider once

more the sea level scheme, under which

the work is now progressing, and under

of Panama.

sea level or lock canal in the division of

OF PRESIDENT

MEET BY ORDER

"3. To reduce the estimated cost of the canal by about \$15,000,000."
"The disadvantage of the change is the somewhat greater difficulties in constructing the highest day and the leaves.

the somewhat greater difficulties in con-structing the higher dam and the locks of greater lift—difficulties, however, which are by no means insuperable."

Plans were also presented, prepared by Lindon W. Bates and M. Bunau-Varilla, and the views of the board were request-ed as to which plan it is most expedient to follow.

KERMIT GAVE UP HIS BERTH TO OLD COUPLE

(By Associated Press.)
BURLINGTON, IOWA., September 1.Kernit Rossevelt was the hero of the
hour on a Burlington train which pessed through here early to-day. An one couple boarded the train at Omaha, and not having reserved a berth, were unable to secure any but an upper. Young Roosevelt, hearing of the annoyance to which they were put, tendered to them immediately his lower berth, and took the upper one himself.

CHOLERA SPREADING, EPIDEMIC NOT FEARED

Forty-Three Cases in All Have Been Reported-Physicians at Work.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, September 1.—Forty-three cases of cholera in all have been reported. Nine persons have died from the disease, and many suspicious cases

Five Killed.

PIVE AHIEU,

(Ry Asociated Press.)

PITTEBURG, PA., September 1.—Fourmen were killed, another is missing and is supposed to have been blowne to pieces and threa more were seriously injured this afternoon by the bursthey of a fly wheel at the National Tube Company, McKeesport, P.

STINGING REBUKE FOR MAYOR WOODWARD

City Council of Atlanta Adopts Resoultions Condemning Him, Despite His Protest.

(By Associated Press.) ATLANTA, GA., September 1.—The City Council in executive session this evening adopted stinging resolutions, condemning Mayor James G. Woodward medical machinery for dealing with this invasion of the Asiatic bacilius is now working at full pressure. Professor Edward Sonnenburg said to the Associated Press to-night that no one need fear an epidemic such as that of 1892-93, because the health authorities since that time had built up an organization quite adequate to grasp the beginnings of cholera and to put down the disease with percision and firmness. With the exception of one death at Hamburg, the cholera is confined to the west Prussian districts, and every case of illness in these districts must be immediately reported to the authorities. The State has now detained under medical observation hearly 1,000 persons including the emigrants at Brunshaven.

Elyo Killed for his conduct at the recent meeting of he made a spectacle of himself, bringing discredit upon this city and outraging the feelings and sentiments of the people; that this conduct is not typical of pie; that this conduct is not typical of pie; that this conduct is not typical of a Athana, and that it is most severely consured and condemned. It was discussed to the Mayor of Toledo, the officers is sent to the Mayor of Toledo, the officers it is and through the Associated Press to the leading journals throughout the country.

Mayor Woodward appeared before the Country wronged; that he had been greatly wronged; that he had no apologies to make to Mayor Dunnie, of Chicago for his attacks upon him in his talk at Toledo, and while admitting that he had drank a little beer, said he was not intoxicated.

The treaty will not be reasonable to as quiet and unostentations as possible. Both sides wish to avoid any spectacolar features. Both realize that, for different reasons. Use treaty will not be popular in their respective countries. We know, said a member of the Japan especially there is expected to be a great popular outery. We know, said a member of the Japan especially there is expected to be a great popular outery. The treaty will be given to the world. The treaty will be given to the world. There is to be no secret about it, neither government having any reason to with talk at Toledo, and while admitting that he had drank a little beer, said he was not intoxicated.

SIGN TREATY AND THEN WAKE TRUCE CANAL PROBLEM

Distinguished Engineers Japan Refuses Armistice. **But Does Not Look** for Battle.

DANGER OF HITCH OVER SAKHALIN

Treaty Will Be Completed To-day and Will Be Made Public After It is Ratified By the Two

Governments—Japanese Fear Popular Outbreak.

(By Associated Press.) PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 2 .cessation of hostilities until the treaty

f reace has been signed. The Russian plenipotentiaries, accompanled by their secretaries, called on Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira shortly after noon to-day and were in conference with them for half an hour. Japan hav-Komura, her willingness for an armistice M. Witte supposed to-day that he would find them ready to sign. Baron Ko-mura explained that while his govern-ment was ready to consent to an armis-tice, his instructions were this should not take effect until after the signing of the treaty. The discussion lasted for half an hour, the Russian position being the treaty, it was practically unner sary. However, the Japanese were sistent, and an agreement was acco-

mistice which shall take effect the mo-ment the treaty is signed. Sato's Statement.

Mr. Sato, in explanation of Japan's insistence that the armistice shall not go into effect until the treaty is signed; said:

"It is necessary that not only the commenders in the float but if the commenders in the float but it.

manders in the field, but all the com-manders of ships, shall be notified, and his necessarily requires a little time Jupan did not desire to have the armis-tice go into effect until the commanders on sea and land had been notified, thus ensuring the maintenance of the agree-

ment."

It is pointed out in Japanese circles that an armistice has practically been in effect since the conference began, and it is declared that there is not ground for anxiety for a clash before the signatures of the treaty.

for anxiety for a clash before the signatures of the treaty.

Danger of Hitch.

The only possible hitch on the horizon
of the peace conference, according to
reports current here, which, however,
are not officially confirmed, arises out
of an evident misunderstanding over the
question of the neutralization of the Island of Sukhalia.

According to the Japanese, the understanding reached on Tuesday contemplated a mutual obligation on the part
of the two countries not to fortify their
respective possessions on the island. At
St. Petersburg, however, there seems to
have been an assumption that the agreement involved freedom of action upon
the part of Russia in this respect in
the north of Sukhalia, with an obligation on the part of the Japanese not to
fortify or use for strategic purposes the
nortion dwned by her before 1876, which
is to be retroceded in the present treaty.

It is expected on both sides, however,
that the bitch, if it really exists as reported, will shortly be straightened out
and it is believed that one of the subjects
of to-night's conterence related to this
point.

TREATY WILL BE COMPLETED TO-DAY

Witte and Komura Hold Conference Over Disputed Points. Japs Apprehensive.

(By Associated Press.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September I.—
As a result of the reports made to-alght
by Mr. de Martens and Mr. Dennison to
their respective chiefs upon their work
this afternoon at the navy yard in the
drafting of a treaty of peace, M. Witte
and Baron Komura had a brief conference in the former's apartments at \$130
o'clock to-night regarding some details
of translation, and the few points of interpretation upon which the framers had
been unable to reach complete accord,
When Baron Komura left Mr. Donnison
and Mr. Adachi, he entered the apartments of M. Witte, where they were
olined by Mr. de Martens and M. Plancon.
The conference lasted for about half an (By Associated Press.)

ments of M. Witte, where they were joined by Mr. de Martens and M. Plancon. The conference lasted for about half an hour, when the Japanese returned to Baron Komura's apartments, leaving M. Witte and his conferees, who remained in conference for more than an hour. M. Witte and Baron Komura had no difficulty in coming to an agreement on any disputed points and at to-morrow's session the framers of the treaty expect to complete their work. The treaty must then be engrossed in Fronch and English in duplicate which may take several days. It is stated to-night that twelve articles of the treaty have been completed and agreed upon. It now seems probable that the framers will be able to confine the treaty to fourteen articles, instead of fifteen as was the original plan.

The ceremony of signing the treaty will be as quiet and unostentations as possible. Both sides wish to avoid any spectacular features. Both realize that, for different reasons, the treaty will not be popular in their respective countries. In Japan especially there is expected to be a great popular outery.

"We know," said a member of the Japanese mission to-day, "that we are going home to stones and perhaps to dynamite."